

ITALY AND JUGO SLAYS BITTER

RACE BETWEEN PEACE, AND POVERTY IS NOW ON

Bolshevism Feeds on Hunger Protests.

PEACE COMMITTEES HURRY- ING THEIR WORK

PARIS, Mar. 21.—(By Fred S. Ferguson).—The Race between Peace and Poverty is now on. With the advent of spring, the question of whether peace, stability and reconstruction are to prevail during the coming months, or whether Central Europe will at least be convulsed in a sanguinary struggle, will soon be answered. Bolshevism is known to be concentrated on the Rumanian frontier. Others are facing the Poles, and by infiltration striking at the roots of that newly-formed government. The Rumanians say they have definite information that the Bolsheviks intend to strike as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

The Poles are now involved in constant, isolated struggles, and it is believed to be only a matter of time until the fall storm breaks. Rumania and Poland stand as the only barriers between the Russian Bolsheviks and Central Europe. Owing to the shortage of raw materials and consequent lack of employment it is said to be a question whether the present Czech-Slovak government can survive. Sooner or later reports from various sources indicate, the Ebert government in Germany is likely to fall. Whether it is before or after peace is signed, is probably merely a matter of chance. If the present government is not willing to make a clean breast of Germany's responsibility for the war and accept the treaty presented it is predicted the radicals will overthrow it. On the other hand, if the Government signs a drastic treaty without protest there may be the same result.

Economic experts and leaders declare a chance for people to get back to work and overcome the habit of idleness will be the best antidote for the present unrest. The new situation has set every peace committee here working on practically a day and night schedule. When the Allies insist that the Germans allow Polish troops who have fought in France to return to Poland through Danzig, it means they are insisting not only upon aiding Poland but upon saving the German from the effects of the Bolshevik boomerang, launched by the German militarists. It is a close race. The next few weeks are expected to tell the result.

Britain Facing Crisis in Labor Conditions

Triple Alliance May Not Accept Concessions

MEET AT SIX O'CLOCK TO- NIGHT

LONDON, March 21.—(By Arthur E. Mann).—Great Britain is facing the greatest labor crisis in its history. It will culminate to-night when the "Triple Alliance"—miners, railwaymen and transport workers—meet to decide whether a general strike shall be called to-morrow.

While the government has offered some concessions to both railwaymen and miners, labor leaders declare it must yield to every demand of the "Triple Alliance," to avert an international catastrophe.

Both sides refuse to make an official statement but a leader of the railwaymen made the following declaration to the United Press: We are prepared for the worst. If we strike we will win. If we win government will fall and will be replaced by a Labor ministry. The government realizes the seriousness of a general strike. It will mean that thousands of people in the great industrial districts will face starvation, as government would be unable to run enough trains to insure distributing sufficient food.

Many Laborites believe Premier Lloyd George is fully aware of the danger of the situation and personally is inclined to sympathize with the workers but they doubt whether he has the support of the whole government. Meanwhile, committees of miners, railwaymen and transport workers to-day were preparing reports to be submitted to joint conference of the leaders called for six p.m.

An eleventh-hour proposal, made by the government to railwaymen last night includes a forty-eight hour week and overtime pay at rate of time and a quarter for Sundays, time and a half for nightwork and a thirty-six cent. bonus for night. The present wage basis would continue for the balance of year.

The government pointed out that even these concessions, which are far short of the workers demands, would necessitate a general rate increase. Nationalization of railways was not mentioned in the government's order. "It is a new and modified order but I am unable to predict what the verdict of the railwaymen's delegates will be," said J. S. Thomas, leader of railway employees. "The outlook is still difficult."

The railwaymen held a brief meeting last night but adjourned until to-day, without taking action. The status is uncertain whether they will resolve to continue negotiations on the basis of the government's latest proposition, owing to the fact that they are bound to cooperate with other members of the "Triple Alliance," no matter what individual decision they might reach.

Three reports were submitted yesterday by the special parliamentary committee, which investigated the mining situation. They were made public in the House of Commons last night, by Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman of the government.

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M.P.'s WHO FIGURED IN ONTARIO BUDGET DEBATE.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Price, of Parkdale (on the right), scored the profiteers on munitions and the men who were responsible for the Kimmel Camp conditions; F. Wellington Hay, North Perth (top, left of the cut), who wants a thorough audit of the books of the banks to protect investors; and Z. Mageau, Sturgeon Falls (bottom left), who protests against the high prices charged by vendors for the liquor they sell.

CABLE NEWS

In Tabloid Form

LLOYD GEORGE BELIEVES IT WILL TAKE MONTH

PARIS, March 21.—When informed of a statement made by Colonel House to a British newspaper, made last night that the German delegates were expected at Versailles in three weeks, Lloyd George said: "Add another week and it will be about right."

TEN MORE SUBMARINES HAVE LEFT HAMBURG

BASEL, March 21.—Ten German submarines which are to be delivered to entente powers have left Hamburg.

GERMAN SEAMEN REFUSED TO SAIL

BERLIN, March 21.—The German steamers *Burgemeister von Melde* and *Burgemeister von Schroeder* scheduled to sail March 18 in accordance with an agreement reached at Brussels, between the German and inter-allied Food Commissions, are held up at Hamburg by German seamen refusing to sail on them.

WHAT POLAND FEARS

WARSAW, March 21.—Germany will dominate the East economically and politically, and thus prepare herself for another assault on the world's peace, unless Poland is sufficiently protected to be able to resist this penetration, Premier Paderewski declared in an interview to-day. He said that Germany has not yet acknowledged defeat on the eastern front.

BOLSHIEVSKI BEATEN AT DVINSK

HELSINGFORS, March 20.—"The Bolsheviks have been forced to evacuate Dvinsk, abandoning great quantities of munitions," the newspaper *Payovski* Nabat declared to-day.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL SHIP DELAYED

PORTLAND, Maine, March 21.—Hospital ship *Armagua* which had been expected to-day with about 800 wounded Canadian soldiers, has been delayed by fog and will not reach Portland until to-morrow noon, according to a radio message from steamer.

PEACE TREATY READY MARCH 29

LONDON, March 21.—The Paris correspondent of a news agency today quoted Colonel House as follows: "The peace treaty, including the league

SWITZERLAND MAKES REQUEST OF PEACE MAKERS

Switzerland from foreign influence and the general interests of the politics of the whole of Europe. This proposal is regarded in American circles as virtually a "Monroe doctrine," paving the way for recognition, under the league of nations, of the doctrine which proclaims the inviolability of the Americas from foreign influence, in the general interest of the politics of the whole of the western continents.

WANTS REAFFIRMATION OF PROTECTION

PARIS, March 21.—(By Wm. Phillip Sims).—Recommendations by neutrals, which were to-day presented, have greatly clarified the league of nations situation, increasing the possibility of reaching a complete agreement on the revised covenant by to-morrow.

The most important suggestion made at yesterday's conference with neutral representatives was that of the Swiss delegates, who submitted a memorandum that is expected to eliminate the objection in certain American quarters to the non-inclusion of the Monroe doctrine. The Swiss also urged the continued recognition of the declaration of 1915, whereby the Great Powers guarantee the neutrality and inviolability of

Allies Worrying Over Enemy War Vessels

Britain Having Proposed to Sink Them.

IF DIVIDED WILL SINK HER PORTION

LONDON, March 21.—The storm of indignation from the Italian and French press at the suggestion of the British Admiralty that interned German warships should be sunk is not disturbing the British. If the Italians and French will not agree to this proposal, Great Britain is willing to divide the ships but will sink its own portion, so the United Press learned authoritatively to-day.

The utilization of the ships has been thoroughly considered by the British. According to an official of the admiralty this was the conclusion: "The use of any of the surrendered fleet as fighting craft is impracticable unless special shells are manufactured for the German guns. It does not tend toward effect to employ two entirely different types of ammunition. The cost would be prohibitive. The construction of German warships is entirely different from that of allied craft and special means would have to be provided for their maintenance and repair. Their use as merchant vessels is impracticable owing to the length of cargo space."

"We are not worrying about objections to the proposal that the German warships be sunk," the United Press was informed. Most of those making objections are ignorant of ships. If the French or Italians really want a portion of the German fleet they can have it, as far as we are concerned, but I don't see how it will do them any good. The British intend to sink their portion if the ships are divided, after parts such as pumps, copper and brass fixtures, and engines are removed. Then, practically stripped to the bare armor, they will be towed probably to some part of the Atlantic off Ireland, and sunk by opening the sea cocks.

"The question of scrapping the ships and using the armor to make farm implements, or anything else is impractical. It would mean placing each ship in dry docks at a cost of at least \$2500 a day, and the payment of high wages to skilled workmen. It would be cheaper to buy the raw steel and melt it. Even the melting of armor plates would be difficult, as it would necessitate the separation of chemicals used for hardening from the metals themselves."

Italy Demands Fiume

WILL LEAVE CONFERENCE IF NOT GIVEN CITY

PARIS, March 21.—The Italian delegation to the Peace conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from conference unless Fiume is contemporaneously with conclusion of peace assigned to Italy.

HOPE FOR A SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

A decision was reached at the meeting to-day of the full delegation presided over by Premier Orlando. It was immediately communicated to the other powers. Counsel House of the American mission promised Premier Orlando to present within a few days a project, concerning the Italian Jugo-Slav frontier, which he hopes will satisfactorily settle the dispute.

The decision of the Italian delegation, reported from Paris, apparently brings to a head the bitter controversy between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav state, over the disposition of land along the Adriatic, formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which both nations claim.

Italy's claims originally included virtually the entire Dalmatian coast, with Trieste and Fiume, which latter city is the second principal seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatic.

Recent reports have been that Italian representatives were manifesting a disposition to make important concessions regarding land along the Dalmatian coast, provided that the city and harbor of Fiume remained to Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, however, have been insistent that this port be allotted to them, claiming it to be essentially a Croatian city and necessary to the new Jugo-Slav state, as affording the only feasible sea outlet for her commerce.

There have been several "incidents" at Fiume and other points in the territory claimed by both Italy and the Jugo-Slavs state since the signing of the armistice and the feud at one time grew so bitter that Italy established a blockade and cut off food relief imports for interior.

SPARTACAN TROUBLES TO BE EXAMINED

BERNE, March 21.—The Prussian diet, ending its debate, decided to appoint a commission of 21 members to investigate the recent Spartacan troubles, so a Wolff agency dispatch from Berlin reports to-day.

Manufacturers of the Twin City Form one Organization

Temporary Directors are Appointed. The New Organization Will Take up Matters of Vital In- terest to the Community.

The get-together movement among the manufacturers of the city has developed into a concrete form. The Kitchener and Waterloo Manufacturers' Association was organized last evening at a largely attended meeting.

For some time negotiations have been under way towards the union of the two local associations, the Employers Association and the Kitchener Manufacturers' Association, and also the Waterloo Manufacturers' Association. After several preliminary conferences by committees appointed for the purpose the general meeting of all the manufacturers, was held last evening at which the report of the proceedings to date was submitted and after consideration of the same it was the consensus of the meeting that the proposed union and the organization of the Kitchener and Waterloo Manufacturers' Association should be effected. It was decided to apply for a charter of the capital of the association to be \$4000.

Provisional directors were also appointed. The permanent officials and board will be appointed immediately after the charter has been secured.

The temporary board consists of the following directors: Messrs. James Valentine, H.M. Snyder and A. Bauer of Waterloo; A.R. Kaufman, G.C.H. Lang, E.C. Kabel, J.H. Baets, F. Hodgins, Henry Nyberg, Fred Ahrens, and W.E. Woolf, of Kitchener.

The new association will immediately take up matters which are of vital importance to the city. Several big questions will be dealt with. The necessary steps to secure more houses for the workmen in the two centres and the provision of the new Housing Bill will be investigated. The providing of a sufficient quantity of fuel for the households, especially securing a short haulage from Port Dover is another matter to be investigated.

Paderewski Views of Poland's Peace Role

Hold it Must be the Bu- fer State.

WARSAW, March 21.—"The importance of the peace to Europe of a strong, united Poland cannot be exaggerated," says Premier Paderewski. "Germany made war not for honor or ideals but for markets and raw materials. The war has not yet been won. Germany is ready to acknowledge herself beaten in the west but not on the east. The same men who organized the present war count on reorganizing Russia in their own interests. If they do, they will have an endless supply of labor and raw materials. Besides wheat, they will have splendid cotton from Turkistan, oil, a tremendous lumber supplies and coal and iron deposits from Russia, to say nothing of gold, platinum and other precious metals. With these Germany would inevitably stamp her dominion on the whole world."

"Think of the effect on the splendid body of America's highly paid labor if Germany trained and directed the cheap labor of Russia and China. No one could compete with such cheap production. What stands in Germany's way? Not France or England. They are too far away. Germany is at the gates of Russia and once let her combine with the Bolsheviks and reorganize Russia, as she will have leisure to do in peacetime, and she will dominate world."

"A strong Poland alone can block this plan. From time immemorial it has been the task of Poland to protect civilization from the hordes of Asia. If these hordes could be organized into an industrial machine, they would crush democratic civilization. This Germany would do by breaking western people's standard of living. For the task we need a free nation to cope with German influences. We must have Danzig, for without it our commerce is always at the mercy of Germany. From Danzig to Posen, the majority of population is Polish. This country is a veritable garden. Upper Silesia and Silesia are even more Polish than Posen. They will constitute the center of our greatest iron industry."

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GER- MANY

"It is a pity Czech-Slovaks have attempted to deprive us of the Teschen region, which is inhabited by a great majority of Poles. In eastern Galicia there is a majority of Ruthenians. The distinction between them and the Poles is not racial but solely a matter of religion and language. "Patriotism is deeply rooted in the Polish people and will cement our nation in a strong barrier against Bolshevism on one hand and pan-Germanism on the other—if we receive from the peace conference those districts which will give us real independence, nationality—industrially and commercially."

Col. Pratt Had Not been on Field OTTAWA, Mar. 21.—According to the Ottawa Journal, Co. A.C. Pratt, M.P.P., for Norfolk who made charges of incompetency, bungling, etc., against the staff at Argyle House, the Canadian headquarters in England, is himself without fighting service in the field without stripes and without decorations, while most of the men he complains about were men returned from France incapable of further service at front.

Italy Grows Impatient Wants Dalmatia

AGITATING FOR SPOILS OF WAR

ROME, March 21.—The Italian people are growing anxious at the result of Paris reports that the settlement of Italy's territorial demands is signed with Germany. An agitation for the immediate realization of Italy's ambitions is growing stronger, and the feeling against the Jugo-Slavs is becoming more tense.

Mass meetings favoring the annexation of Dalmatia are being held daily throughout the country.

Delay in Peace Treaty is Cause of Unrest

SAYS PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

PARIS, March 21.—Premier Lloyd George, discussing the labor situation in England with British correspondents, said the delay in signing the peace treaty was largely responsible for present conditions. He said he did not believe the Laborites would resort to force.

International Bureau of Labor Agreed on

WILL WORK WITH LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PARIS, March 21.—Ending a month's deadlock, the commission on Labor legislation has agreed unanimously upon the machinery for an International Labor Bureau, under the league of nations.

Under the compromise plan, legislation initiated by the bureau will be submitted to the various governments for individual acceptance, the bureau exerting only moral pressure for its adoption by means of publicity.

A Congressman Asks For Investigation

MR. KAHN HEARS AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE NEEDLESS- LY SACRIFICED

PARIS, March 21.—"I think we should have a committee on general investigation of the war," Congressman Kahn, chairman of the American House's military committee told the United Press here to-day. Kahn came to Europe to investigate the military system of France, Great Britain, Switzerland and Belgium. He will also confer with General Pershing and make an extensive study of the old battle line, from Chateau Thierry southward. He said he intends to investigate the report that American soldiers were needlessly sacrificed and that he is especially interested in the stories of men sent into battle just an hour before the armistice became effective.

MR. WEICHEL ACCEPTS CHAIR- MANSHIP

Announcement is made that Mr. W.G. Weichel has accepted the Chairmanship of National War Savings organization for North Waterloo. In company with the federal organizer he addressed the pupils of the Collegiate Institute this morning.